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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Consolation.

My child, canst thou not see
How every step
How each surprise, each sudden cross,
Each measured share of seeming loss,
Is ordered thus by me,
Thy soul to keep?

Not one is strange, dear child.
The path is straight;
If dangers press thee, passing through,
There still is naught for thee to do,
However sharp, however wild,
But trust and wait.

For not a sparrow falls
Beyond my sight.
And will the love that thus doth care
For all, my gift of life that share,
Not hear my child, who calls,
Through darkest night?

Thy times are in my hand;
I am thy God,
Redeemer, Helper, faithful Friend;
With me thy life began—shall end;
What I might still command,
I bought with blood.

If I have chosen thee
By my free grace,
What hast thou in thyself to win
Exemption from the fruits of sin?
Canst thou present one plea
Before my face?

In every doubt of thine
Is grief for me.
However high my life above,
I have descended so in love,
My being doth incline
Itself to thee.

O, child, my richest gifts
Thou passest by!
The secret of the stairs is thine;
My darling's life is hid with mine.
Thy heaviest cross but lifts
Thee to the sky.

In mercies be thou glad.
My perfect plan
Is working to the final gain;
I have considered all thy pain;
Each trial thou hast had
My love began.

My choice for thee is this:
To teach thy heart
A love that nothing here can shake;
By thirst no earthly fount shall slake,
To bring thee into bliss
I will impart.

I will not let thee go.
Thou art mine own.
No rival heart with mine may share,
No human arm lift up my care;
For thee my cross below,
Beyond my crown!

Go forth at morn and watch
The sea-birds' flight;
Oblivious of the barren shore,
The cold, gray sea, the sullen roar,
His happy wings do catch
Th' eternal light!

Or hear among the hills
The earth rejoice!
Uprising high, and ever higher,
Her million-throated notes aspire
With incense joy that fills
All nature's voice!

Till thou shalt feel the clear
Thanksgiving psalm
Ring out the night, ring in the day,
Shame all thy clouds of doubt away.
The love outcasting fear
Is inward calm.

And in the holy hush
Thanksgiving brings,
Thy rising soul shall hear, amid
The shadows where my love hath hid
One little hour, the rush
Of angel-wings.

MARIE MASON.

OUR CHICAGO LETTER.

A Rambling Letter.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1867.

First of all, I went out the open end of the newest and noblest of our great railway stations, starting only two hours before midnight. In the section opposite lay the prostrate form of my friend, the everywhere-known "Pilgrim" of the western correspondence of the *Independent*. He did some tall sleeping, although he did it very quietly. Everything he does is tall, for that matter, and can't very well be otherwise, for

PILGRIM

Stands six feet in his stockings. He is so much taller than I that I write of him always with reserve and with great respect; if I didn't, muscular Christianity might vindicate itself. I begin to wish that some man of his inches would give a pen-and-ink sketch of him. "Pilgrim" is as modest as he is muscular, but the thousands who know him so well through his letters want to know him as friends, and have a right to, whether he likes to be sketched or not.

It was noon when we changed engines at Norwalk, and there lacked but five minutes of one when we got down at

OBERLIN,

Intent to tarry and see all the wonders of the annual commencement.

Bewildered, as strangers always are in a strange settlement, we did not miss noting and sincerely admiring the rarely tasteful station-house and its semi-circular drive and grounds in the rear. Nothing else of the kind, so pleasant, is to be found between Chicago and Cleveland.

This arrival, if one is to be precise, may be set down for Saturday, August twenty-fourth.

There is no tavern in Oberlin just now, the old one having burned down, and the new one in brick not being finished. *Ad interim* a commodious private house swings a sign at the top of a twelve-foot post—

"TRAVELERS' HOME,"

And thither turn in the strangers less lucky than we. There are not many of these, however, for the people of Oberlin never build a house that is not a "Travelers' Home," no "do off" a chamber that is not "Prophet's Chamber." It comes to pass, therefore, that they who come to Oberlin, find friends at once, in most cases, and the tavern, while it lasted, made nobody rich. There was a rockaway waiting for "Pilgrim," a carriage, with a witch of a driver, for me; so the 'bus man didn't get so much as his slender quarter.

THE PHI KAPPA PI

Society gave a rhetorical exhibition in the afternoon, but I didn't go. The *Phi Delta* exhibited on Monday, but I wasn't there. On Sunday, Prof. Park, of Andover Theological Seminary, preached in the morning, and President Fairchild pronounced the Baccalaureate in the afternoon. The morning address was able. The afternoon address was one rarely equalled. President Fairchilds' style is one of marvelous simplicity. He not only uses Saxon words, for the most part, but, with a rarer simplicity, avoids all adjectives and adverbs, (with here and there an exception) and talks in common nouns and common verbs. Of course his style is anything but popular. Its perfect simplicity seems a qaker plainness to most hearers, to whom Timothy Titcomb is a great man and John B. Gough a prodigy. The President's discourse was a statement of the Scripture doctrine of the personality of God, and was as profound as it was simple. A New England divine of wide reputation for ripe scholarship, expressed astonishment that a western audience could follow a discourse in whose depths he declared an average New England audience would have been lost.

On Monday evening the literary societies were addressed by President Haven, of the University of Michigan.

On Tuesday morning the annual sermon before the Theological Alumni, familiarly known in Latin as the *Conco ad Clerum*, was preached by Rev. S. C. Leonard, who fills a chair in the Theological Department.

In the afternoon occurred the graduating exercises of the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

There were twenty graduates, of whom nineteen had sensible essays on sensible topics, such as "What Can we Do?" "Resistance a Condition of Success;" "Something about Eating and Drinking;" "A Lesson on Faith;" "Originality of Character;" "Nature as a Text-Book," etc.

These young ladies belonged to six different States—Vermont, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. The gorgeous array of several hundred beauties in book muslin and blue sashes, of which we had heard so much, more than answered expectation. I have never seen anything of the kind to rival it. A lucky railroad man, who had robbed these hundreds of one of the fairest, that he might have Oberlin at home with him the year round, confidentially informed me that he had but the poorest opinion of a man who left Oberlin without kidnapping one—and it was hard, in such dazzling presence, to differ with him.

The Society of the Alumni was addressed in the evening by Prof. A. E. Whipple, of Hillsdale.

THE CULMINATION

Came with Wednesday. In the morning the Collegiate Class was graduated. There were twenty-two, including two young ladies. The house was packed to suffocation, as on Tuesday—as it always is, and always will be. But the strangers were comfortably bestowed in reserved body seats, and the good people of the place enjoyed a majority of the promenade seats.

At noon there was an Alumni Dinner at the new and spacious Ladies' Hall, and there were several hundred alumni and alumnæ to eat it, among them His Excellency Governor Cox and his wife, a daughter of ex-President Finney.

When the eating was ended, the routine bell was struck, as if the guests had been boarders, and the Governor, "by command," as he good naturedly said, "of those whose authority he recognized as paramount to his own in the premises," took the chair and called for impromptu talks, summoning individuals by name. None of these had been advised in advance of what was coming, and nobody said much beyond clever pleasantry. One or two claimed citizenship in other States, and denied the jurisdiction of the Governor of Ohio; but the prompt retort was unanswerable—

"While you remain within the jurisdiction you must obey it."

The first hour of the afternoon exercises was occupied with the vigorous addresses of the three graduates from the theological department. The next hour and a half was filled by an address before the college societies by Professor Park, on the connection between taste and religion. The Professor's sermon on Sabbath morning had not wholly answered the high expectations of some who heard him for the first time, but this address more than satisfied the most critical. It was exceedingly felicitous from first to last.

THE GRAND CONCERT

Filled the evening, and filled it well. I have yet to hear another chorus of equal numbers sing as well. The solo voices were, as a whole, rich and pure. It seemed a bit odd to hear extended operatic selections, not only sung, but *acted*, in the College church at Oberlin, in the presence of a smiling Faculty; but, as the acting was very poor and the singing very good, perhaps no harm was done.

The Professor of Music is an Oberlin boy, born and bred, and although honorably distinguished, is still a young man. It is not strange that Oberlin people are not a little proud of his achievements and his prospects.

The latest bit of good news is information that the Trustees have elected Mr. Steele to a regular professorship of music in the institution, making him a member of the Faculty and one of the "Fathers." He will spend a year in Germany before entering upon his new duties.

On the last day of August, and not sooner, we got free and set our faces homeward. The heat and dust were such that pent up in the close coaches, we remembered the wise sailor. The wise sailor was just ashore with a pocket full of money, and set an honest face towards his mother's house. He chartered two horses and a driver, and selected with care a close carriage. Just as he had mounted its roof and bestowed himself behind the driver, a city "drummer" came up, wanting to go the same way, and proposed to divide the expense. "Never mind the expense," said Jack, "you kin ride free if you'll *stay in the hold*; but you *can't come on deck!*

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, July, 1867.

THE EXPOSITION.

The great Exposition is all that I had anticipated. Everything is on an immense scale. It well deserves the name "Eposition Universelle." It is a pretty severe week's work to walk through the different avenues of the building and the grounds and obtain a correct impression of the whole. The catalogue of the exhibition is a pretty volume of more than a thousand pages.

The whole of the Champ de Mars—about 102 acres—is crowded with buildings pertaining to the exhibition. The main edifice covers thirty-five acres. A fine view of it is obtained by going to the roof in an elevator provided for that purpose. The building is a sort of parallelogram with rounded ends. It is sixteen hundred feet long by twelve hundred and fifty feet wide. There are really seven or eight buildings, one within the other. The outer circle being the largest, is devoted to machinery and bulky articles. A very large space is allotted to the exhibition of works of art, ancient and modern. This feature of the exhibition is a highy attractive one. The visitor can select the art galleries, and go through the exhibitions of each nation, getting a good idea of the difference of taste exhibited in each. National characteristics are distinctly expressed in the tone and coloring of the pictures.

The American portion of the exhibition is rather meagre. What there is is quite creditable, but there should have been a better display. Our American machinery seemed to be much admired. It looks light compared with European machinery. The collection of American paintings is small, but some of them are very choice. The representation of the New England Autumnal Foliage, of White Mountain Scenery, Bierstadt's Rocky Mountains, Church's Rainy Season in the Tropics, and Niagara, attracted a good deal of admiration.

San Francisco makes quite a display of minerals.

The little Kingdom of Hawaii contributes quite creditably to the treasures of the exhibition.

Of course France has the largest space, and makes the most profuse display. England comes next. All the European nations are well represented. Even Egypt and Tunis have contributed largely of their characteristic productions.

On the outer rim of the building, opposite the space allotted to each nation, is one or more restaurants, kept according to the custom of that nation. We enjoyed very much going to the American Restaurant. It is kept in excellent style. It was pleasant to hear our own language and to get home-like food.

The grounds outside of the main building are occupied with buildings in the style of the different nations. There is, for instance, an Egyptian Temple, a Turkish Mosque, a Chinese dwelling house, a Tunisian Palace, and so on to a wonderful extent. The Catacombs of Rome are reproduced on a reduced scale. Going through these buildings in the Park is like traveling in far countries, without the fatigue and expense. The keepers of these buildings are generally dressed in the costume of the country they represent.

In the American out-door department is a specimen farm-house, (full size) its tables laden with advertisements of lands for sale in Vineland, New Jersey. It is a good specimen of a well-to-do farmer's house.

Near this is a New England school house. It has nice seats, abundance of maps, blackboards, etc., and, though plain, is a fair specimen of our average school houses.

In the annex belonging to the United States and Great Britain is a very neat chapel, where prayer meetings are held every day and public worship on the Sabbath.

There was a Sabbath School Convention held in this chapel on the last day of my visit to the Exposition. It was entirely a French movement, stimulated by some American gentlemen. Sabbath schools are growing rapidly in favor with the French Protestants.

Near the chapel is a house for the exhibition of what the French call "religious arts." It is a museum of missions. Heathen idols, rare implements, etc., are exhibited, and in contrast with these, missionary publications and other means of civilization. The American Board and the London Missionary Society make impressive exhibitions of the success which they have achieved.

Further on we find three tasteful little buildings devoted to the distribution of tracts, Bibles, Testaments, and religious reading in all languages. An immense amount of such reading has been distributed jointly by English and American Christians. A large issue of tracts, entitled "Life of Abraham Lincoln," was made. So great was the demand for this that it excited the jealousy of the French Government, who feared that it might lead to emigration westward, or a too free thinking toward Republicanism. For a time the tract was suppressed, but at length it went forth again, accompanied by a counterpoise in the shape of a little biography of Napoleon II. I am told that the Biography of Lincoln is still largely sought, and that even soldiers take it and reject that of Napoleon.

The Botanical Garden of the exhibition is a little miracle in the way of landscape gardening. The moderate space of ground occupied is so arranged with artificial elevations, little rivers, cascades, lakes, etc., that you feel no sense of smallness whatever. There are several artificial grottoes in this garden, where rock is imitated with great success. There are artificial stalactites pendant from the dark roof. In the sides are large glass cases filled with salt water, in which all sorts of fish dwell, quite at home. At short intervals there are large glass palaces for plants of different climates. One of these immense hot-houses is devoted to the tropics. Here you find a variety of tropical productions in full vigor. Almost everything that grows is represented in this little garden. It would be a capital place to study botany. How so great a variety has been crowded into so small a space, without any appearance of crowding, is a mystery to me. This is a peculiar felicity of the French gardener's art which I have often noticed before.

An exhibition on this broad scale gives one a vivid impression of the the natural fraternity of peoples and countries. One can not do without the other. Each has some peculiar gift which it can work up for the common welfare. One climate does not produce the whole catalogue of things useful and beautiful, nor do one people monopolize all skill. What a mighty acceleration the progress of the world will receive when nations come to a real and hearty fraternity—each contributing of its resources, material, intellectual, and moral, toward the completeness of every other!

Whatever the external appearances may be, it is our happiness to look forward to such a consummation. The vision of the future from this stand-point is sublime.

The sights of Paris I must leave for the present, as we expect to return this way. We go next to Belgium and Holland.

J. A. D.

Hawaiian Correspondence.

MAKAWAO, MAUI, Sandwich Isl'ds,
August 6, 1867.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—

Dear Sir:—Since I last wrote you, July with its 4th, or 91st Anniversary of American Independence, and its 31st or 24th anniversary of Hawaiian restoration, has come and gone. Of the doings of the foreign residents at Honolulu on the 4th, you will have seen ere this reaches you, some account in the *Commercial Advertiser*. This was the most important celebration at the Islands, there being more American citizens there than on the whole group besides. On a smaller scale, however, the goodness of God to our beloved country was commemorated at several other places. At Makawao, foreign residents have been accustomed for many years to assemble in some one of our beautiful groves, to give public thanks to the God of our fathers for his interposition in their behalf, during their struggle with the enemies of civil and religious liberty; to listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence; to unite in singing some national hymn, and together to partake of the bounties of Providence prepared for the occasion. When the 4th occurs on the Sabbath, or, on the Sabbath nearest the 4th, I remind my foreign neighbors whom I address in the house of God, of their obligations to their heavenly benefactor, and to the land of their birth. On such a Sabbath the present year, after recounting the many and great occasions we had for gratitude, I also endeavored to impress my hearers with our need of national repentance unto righteousness.

"And well may we pray for mercy in behalf of our country this day, the 91st anniversary of her Independence. For, as a nation, we have not rendered to God according to benefits received. We know from the history of His dealings with Israel His ancient people, that nothing short of repentance, deep and ingenuous, and a turning to God with faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, nothing short of a radical national reformation, a ceasing to do evil, a learning to do well, the seeking of judgment, relieving the oppressed, judging the fatherless, pleading for the widow, will save our land from the infliction of more crushing judgments than have yet been visited upon her. Let all then, who love their country, earnestly and importunately pray for her. Especially should we pray that wicked and unreasonable men may be brought to a condign punishment. If the wretched Cain had cause to tremble, and cry, "my punishment is greater than I can bear," or, as some read, "my crime is greater than that it can be forgiven," and if David had reason to pray, "Deliver me from blood guiltiness, O God, thou God of my Salvation," though the blood of a single individual only, in both these cases, cried to God from the ground, does not the blood of the hundreds of thousands, shed in the unprovoked rebellion in our beloved country, cry in a voice like ten thousand thunders for vengeance to be visited on the heads of the fomentors of the thrice accursed conspiracy against the life of the nation? We may be sure that a holy and righteous God will heed that cry, and avenge the shedding of it on the head of the instigators of that cruel war, or on the government that interposes the shield of protection between their heads and condign punishment."

On the 31st of July, our people commemorated the 24th anniversary of the Hawaiian Restoration, by a public meeting of thanksgiving to Almighty God, for His remembrance of the nation in a season of distress and difficulty. I think it highly proper that every Hawaiian should commemorate the day with prayer and giving of thanks. A goodly number of our people assembled in the house of God, where a portion of Scripture was read, several prayers were offered, and addresses made by the pastor of Makawao, by Rev. H. H. Parker, and by a number of our native brethren. The addresses of these latter were stirring and unusually good. It is quite time that all who love the Hawaiian nation, should awake to the dangers which threaten the speedy destruction of the race. Less than 60,000 Hawaiians remain, according to the late census. "God be gracious to us," well may King, chiefs and people cry, "or we perish."

At the close of these exercises, several buckets of fresh and delicious figs were handed around, and all had a taste of this savory and healthy fruit.

In the *Advertiser* you will see an account of a late examination of the Makawao Female Seminary, written by a young lady who was present. You will see also the King's proclamation convening the Legislature at an early day in September. It has been a time of deep depression among our sugar planters. Late intelligence from your city raises the hope of better times. It is a time of health generally. Weather warm, but late showers on this part of Maui have much refreshed us. Very little wheat have we raised at Makawao this year. I doubt if there have been a thousand bushels. Let us raise sugar cane and send you our sugars, and look to you for flour. We cannot afford to raise this grain; you can.

Your fellow laborer for God and the cause of truth, J. S. GREEN.

Calvinism Good for Something.

Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, the philosopher of the East, has never been thought very favorable to the theological system known as Calvinism. He has sneered at it—condemned it repeatedly after his solemn fashion, and held forth doctrines which are necessarily destructive of it, but cannot altogether shut his eyes to its value in the training of men. Here is a late deliverance:

"I confess our later generation does appear sometimes to a thoughtful mind ungirt and frivolous, compared with the last or Calvinistic age in this country. There was then a serious acknowledgment and reference to the spiritual running through diaries, letters, conversation, and even into wills and legal instruments, compared with which our liberalities seem a little reckless and dapper."

Would it not be well to bring back a "Calvinistic age," by giving up the "liberalities" which produce "ungirt and frivolous men," and teaching and defending the faith which made the earlier generation what it was?

THERE is nothing so delightful as hearing and speaking the truth. For this reason there is no conversation so agreeable as that of the man of integrity, who hears without any design to betray, and speaks without any design to deceive.

YOUTH'S.

The Lost Dinner.

"Holloa, there! Ho! ho! Major has run off with our loaf!"

Jim Doughty had just bought the loaf, and Pat Styles had some herring; and they were calculating upon a quiet lunch. Jim said he would run to the well for a pail of water; but, when he returned, Major had come along, and, snatching up the loaf, run off as fast as his four dog's legs could carry him.

Bridget Murphy saw the dog running by with the loaf, and she knew it was Major; so she followed him; and he ran directly for the shanty, bounded in at the door quite out of breath, dropped the loaf at little Jem's feet, and stood panting and wagging his tail, as if he expected to be thanked for performing such a wonderful feat. Little Jem laughed aloud, "Major has brought us a nice loaf, mother; see, see! Is he not kind?" and Major was patted and caressed to his heart's content.

"I am afraid Major stole the loaf, Jem," she said. "We must try to find out where it came from. I don't want stolen bread in my house, even if a dog brought it. Major, Major, did you steal the loaf?"

Major dropped his ears and his tail, and began to sneak away and whine.

"Did you steal the loaf, Major?" said Jem.

"Come, tell Jemmy, and he will take it back, and I will beg a bone for you." Major came forward again, and stood a moment looking at Jem, then at the loaf, and then at Jem's mother.

"Yes, let Major take it back," said the mother. "Perhaps he will, if you go with him."

Jem took his old hat from the peg where it hung, and then said, "Now look here, Major; we must take the loaf back. Come with me and put it where you found it, and then I will go to 'The Eagle,' and beg a bone for you."

Major looked a little sheepish at first, and held off about taking up the loaf, and pretended he could not carry it, and dropped it two or three times; but Jemmy persisted and said,—

"I shall give you a whipping, Major, if you don't come along."

Major finally consented, but looked rather sneaking. He went along through one or two lanes, and behind some old buildings, and then came into a big open shed where some men were at work; and close by the well sat two Irishmen, eating herring and drinking water. Major walked up very slowly with the loaf in his mouth, and laid it on a pile of boards beside them, and then started.

"Halloa! brought back the loaf, have you, doggie?" cried one. "Well, more honest than some dogs, or men either. Why Jemmy, is it your dog? Why did you not keep the loaf?"

"We thought Major stole it; and mother said she did not want stolen bread in the house, even if a dog was the thief," said Jem.

"But you don't look over-fed, Jem; why did you not eat it? And you could have given the dog a slice too."

"No; I did not think about its being stolen when Major first came in with it; and I was real hungry, and mother had no bread; but, as soon as I thought, I was bound Major should bring it back, though he felt a little sneaking about it."

The men exchanged a few words together, and then took out some small change and handed to Jem, and told him to buy two loaves of bread, and take them home. "And Major may have his too, as we have eaten all we want; and you can have a nice dinner together."

So Jem went round to "The Eagle," and begged a bone for Major according to his promise, and told the story about Major; and the landlord gave him a nice cut of ham to put with his bread. And so, with his loaves and his bone and his cut of ham, Jem had quite an armful to take home to the little shanty; and he and his mother and little Biddy had a nice supper.

"We may thank Major for this supper," said Jem first. "But no, mother; I guess we must thank you; for, had you not taught us to be honest, I should not have taken back the loaf; and now we have ham and two nice loaves."—*Well-Spring.*

The Rills.

I have just been watching the little rills jumping and skipping merrily along, and it made me think of a talk a good doctor once had with some of them, as he was traveling one day over the Alleghany mountains.

"What was it?"

Well, he asked them, where they were going so fast?

"O," they said, "just down the mountain."

"And what are you going to do as you go down the mountain?" he asked.

"O, we shall make friends with other little rills, and grow bigger," said they.

"And what will you do when you grow bigger?"

"O, we shall turn saw-mills and grist-mills; and when we get down through all the rocks on the plains, we shall set some great iron factories and cotton-mills in motion."

"And what will you do then?"

"Then? Why, we shall make the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and when we are big enough we shall make the great Ohio."

"And what will you do when you come to be the great Ohio?"

"O, then we shall take on our backs the great rafts and steamboats and beautiful ships, and help build up all along beautiful towns and villages and cities."

"And what then?"

"What then? Why, we shall unite our forces—for we do not mean to live by ourselves and for ourselves—with the great Missouri and Mississippi, and help them carry a thousand ships to the great ocean."

"What, you going to do all this, you little rills?"

"Yes, sir, we are; and if you don't believe us, we can't stop to convince you of it, for we are in a hurry;" and off they ran on a jump.

If the little rills are going to do so much, what will not the children do, the boys and the girls who are growing stronger every day, and will by-and-by be felt for good or for evil in the world? Some who are bright and sparkling now, will, I am afraid, run into the first snug and sunny spot, and there stay until they dry up. An easy, selfish life, blessing nobody, at last shrinks to nothing. Others who are promising now, will, I am afraid, by-and-by be diverted from the right way, and turn off into dark channels, where they will be lost; and others, a great number of our dear boys and girls, I pray God, may grow up strong and good, to unite their forces with all good and noble work, to bless the places where they live, and to make the nation better for their having lived in it.—*Dial.*

Diamonds and Pearls.

Maggie sat on the little bench by the window, bending over a book, and though the summer twilight was deepening, she was so absorbed in the story that she did not lift her eyes when her mother entered the room and said, "Come now, Maggie, the tea is ready."

Maggie was usually quite willing to obey this summons, but to-night she did not hear, and her mother repeated her name twice before she started up, exclaiming, "Oh! mamma dear, this fairy tale is so nice that I did not know you were in the room."

"And what is this wonderful story?" Mrs. Lawrence asked, smiling.

"Oh! it's about a girl, that met a fairy and gave her water, and the fairy told her that every time she spoke, diamonds and pearls should drop from her mouth. And so they did! Wouldn't I like to meet a fairy? I'd talk all day long, and then we'd be rich, wouldn't we, mamma?"

"Do you know, dear, that I think you might have diamonds and pearls drop from your mouth."

"Why, mamma!"

"I don't mean exactly like the girl in the fairy story. I mean that I think good, true words would be diamonds, and kind, loving words would be pearls that would be more valuable than all the precious stones in the world. But come, dear, there goes papa."

Mrs. Lawrence soon forgot the conversation, but Maggie thought of it all the evening, and the next morning when she was starting for school it came into her mind again. "It must be so," she thought, "since mamma says so. I wonder how many pearls and diamonds I could let fall to-day. I mean to see."

As she entered the school room, she saw that Abby Vail was there before her, and in great distress. Now Abby was not much of a favorite among any of the girls, and Maggie felt inclined to leave her alone, but she overcame the feeling and said, "What is the matter Abby?"

Abby held up her apron, a very pretty one of fine white muslin, with a ruffle round it. "See here," she sobbed, "it was a present from Uncle, and I have dropped some ink right down the middle."

"Oh, don't cry," said Maggie, "it will come out, I know. Mamma has something that takes ink out of white clothes; here comes Miss Mason, and she can tell us the name of it."

So the two little girls went to meet their teacher, who readily told her what would remove the ink, and Abby, with a smile on her face, went back to resume her studies.

The morning passed quickly away, and then came recess. The day was a rainy one, and the children unable to go out, ran into a room adjoining the school room, and began playing blind-man's-buff. Maggie followed them, but as she passed her teacher's desk, she saw that Miss Mason's face was very pale, and that she held her hand up to her head. Maggie went up to her.

"Are you sick, Miss Mason?"

She spoke very gently, and the young lady smiled as she answered, "I have an attack of neuralgia to-day—oh! how those children shout!"

"I will stop them," cried Maggie, starting for the room. The school was for very young children, and Maggie, though only twelve years old, was among the larger of the scholars; besides, she possessed a talent for telling wonderful fairy stories which always attracted the other girls, so on this occasion she persuaded them to sit down on the floor while she related a most marvellous tale. It cost some effort to make the story last till the close of recess, and Maggie was very glad when the bell rang just as the prince and princess were happily married; but she was well rewarded for her trouble when Miss Mason said, "Thank you, dear," as she passed to her seat.

During the afternoon Maggie found time for many more pearls and diamonds. First, it was a little girl who was crying over a hard sum in long division, then it was another who was in distress because her little brother was very sick with the measles, but Maggie comforted her by the assurance that she knew a great many children who had recovered from that disease. And when she went home, she told stories to the younger children, so that mamma could sleep, and sang to the baby to keep him in good humor, and read the letters to sister Laura, whose eyes were inflamed, and made herself so useful that the angels, I think, must have seen the pearls and the diamonds lying all over the house.

Maggie was very tired when night came, but she was very happy too, and as she knelt down to pray, she remembered some words of the chapter her father had read that night, and prayed that she might belong to the Lord Jesus, in the day when He will count up His jewels.—*N. Y. Observer.*

DUST AND GIRLS.—A few Sabbaths since, Eda was, at her own request, allowed to go to Sabbath school, the first time, and there she learned the startling intelligence that she was made of dust! Little Eda's mind was fully impressed with the importance of the great truth, as was evinced by her frequent reference to the subject, in the shape of questions answerable. This morning, however, she propounded a stunner, which brought down the house. Intently watching her mother sweeping, as if to learn the art she must finally practice, saying not a word, her eyes rested on the little pile of dirt accumulated by the mother's broom. Just as the dirt was to be swept into the street, the little philosopher burst forth with—

"Ma! ma! why don't you save the dust to make some more little girls?"

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, September 26, 1867.

Office: N.E. corner of Front and Clay Sts.

"Without Faith it is impossible to please Him."

To withhold our belief from what is highly credible, is a violent wrenching of our moral faculties from their natural use. It is also an inexcusable transgression of the order of the rational system of which we are a part. The eternal fitness of things, the appropriate interaction of intelligent beings standing in inseparable relations and mutual dependencies upon one another, our high obligations to Him who reveals his perfections to us in modes suited to our finite comprehension, all these require that the homage of our intellectual assent, and the practical submission of ourselves be given to the demands of indubitable truth.

When He therefore, whose moral excellence is only faintly imaged by the perfection of his material works, claims our entire confidence toward his own immutable words, his gracious and condescending assurances, toward promises full freighted with the riches of his divine resources, how widely gone astray and thoroughly perverted are we if we dare to disbelieve, and to treat the eternal verities of God as if but the dreams of an idle fancy.

Do we not see that the solemn asseveration which we have quoted from Holy writ, is no less a necessary truth than an authoritative expression of the divine will?

Enlightened by this thought, can we not perceive why the "fearful and unbelieving" are classed in the same dreadful category with the "abominable and murderers, whoremongers, sorcerers, idolaters and all liars who shall have their part in the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone?"

How sharply wounded are we to find incredulity where we had looked for confidence. An enemy lays some grave accusation at our door. The community regards us with suspicion. Sick at heart, we turn to the tried friend whose help has never failed us. With indignant denial we recount the wrong we have suffered, but alas, the doubtful look, the averted eye, the evident distrust, pierce our breasts like poisoned arrows.

Among Christian nations, truthfulness is felt to be an essential attribute of a worthy manhood, and credibility to be one of its inherent claims. Even by bad men it is considered an intolerable insult to have their veracity called in question.

When therefore God condescends to reveal himself to us through nature, through our spiritual intuitions, through his inspired Word, through the loving accents of his Son, and the inward illumination of his Spirit, shall we allow any lack of experience, any whispers of Satanic guile, any wicked and blind unbelief, to countervail in our souls that divine voice whose veracity is the light and joy of the universe?

God has ever put especial honor on those who have implicitly trusted him. How unreserved his commendation of the Father of the Faithful, who stilled the strong beatings of his paternal heart, that he might listen to the voice of his Lord. With what divine munificence did he reward him. To Moses, who turned from the attractions of the Egyptian Court and the splendid prospect of an Egyptian throne, to become the leader of an oppressed and despised people, he granted the unequalled honor of familiar converse, as of a man with his firend. How emphatic his approbation of the two faithful messengers who brought a good report to the faint-hearted Israelites. How he poured grace upon the head of his servant David, who dared to meet the fierce Philistine giant in mortal combat, in the strength of the God of Israel. With what glory of supernatural power did he clothe those men of grand faith, Elijah and Elisha. How warm the appreciation which our blessed Savior continually showed to every instance of an uprising faith, and how full the encouragement which he offered it.

The manifestations of God's displeasure towards those guilty of special unbelief, are not less impressive. Successive plagues, each more terrible than the former, descended upon the head of the obstinately unbelieving Pharaoh. To wander in the wilderness until the entire generation were in their graves, was the relentless sentence passed upon those who fatally doubted God's word. The nobleman who openly proclaimed his distrust of the relief promised by the prophet to starving Samaria, lived long enough to see the plenty, but not to partake of it. Terribly was the unbelief of the Jews punished, in the horrors of the siege of Jerusalem.

We do well then seriously to consider the impossibility of pleasing God without faith, and the guilt and ruin inseparably connected with unbelief of his divine testimony.

The Basis of Newspapers.

The *Congregationalist and Recorder* in an editorial on "The Basis of a Religious newspaper," says that the two principal requisites for such a paper are that it shall be "sound" and "smart." It furthermore declares that "capital in generous abundance must lie at the basis of such a journal," and "that it is impossible to maintain a first-class journal without a large investment of money."

Four practical methods of conducting such a paper are indicated:—1st. When one or more persons own and "run" the paper, hiring the Editors.—e. g. *The Independent.* This plan is not commended, as the paper is liable to be directed too much to personal ends, and hired editors to be less efficient than when they have a direct interest in the paper.—2d. By a joint stock Company. Too unwieldy, and liable to a similar objection as the former, in regard to editorship.—e. g. *The Advance.*—3d. A few men to own and edit the paper.—e. g. *Observer, Evangelist, Congregationalist,* and most of the older religious papers. Approved.—4th. To have the paper owned and controlled by the denomination. Considered not desirable, as liable to create dissension in the denomination, and not favorable to the freedom of the Editor. The proprietors and Editors of the *Congregationalist and Recorder* then express their gratitude that they have all the capital they need for the amplest development of their paper.

Upon the above, we remark—1st. Most people, newspaper men not excepted, are apt to think their own way the best.—2d. Circumstances may *alter* cases. As for instance, with the support of an immense constituency, a paper may easily undertake great things, and afford to be *smart* as well as sound. Nevertheless, we believe the management which is reinforced with a little personal interest is likely to be the most efficient; but doubtless, faithful editors may be found as well as faithful ministers.—3d. Circumstances may *govern* cases. In new and unpopulous States, where the religious element is comparatively small, the expense of a first-class paper cannot be borne. Yet local religious papers are a necessity, and must be sustained by the whole strength of their several denominations, until the general growth and prosperity warrant their undertaking a more ambitious existence.

The Advance

Comes to us with the firm tread and confident mien of a genuine child of the great, free West. The editor of the *Independent*, by his famous pronunciamento of liberty from the shackles of Congregationalism, evoked "a spirit from the vasty" prairies which would not down at his bidding.

But this was rather the occasion than the cause of the appearance of the sheet before us, which springs full-armed from the lordly head of the King of the Lakes. We feel lik thanking the *Independent*, even for the good which it did not intend. We heartily welcome this new and powerful religious ally in the field of newspaper literature. It has a substantial and flourishing look, and we find its several departments richly and appropriately filled. Responding to the call of a thousand churches, absorbing at the outset two established and well conducted papers, having ample capital and an experienced and able editor, with his staff of efficient assistants, it may well feel that Providence has called it to become a power in the denomination and in the land. May it do great things for the Master's cause!

Its typographical appearance and general arrangement are in fine taste. It prints 50,000 copies for its first edition.

Consecration of Trinity Church.

This fine structure was consecrated last Sunday by the Bishop of the Diocese, with the customary impressive services. The Bishop also preached a discourse pertinent to the occasion. There was a large representation of the Episcopal clergy present, who took part in the exercises.

The Church is one of the largest in the city, its auditorium being 112 feet by 65, and 68 feet in height. The chancel is 40 x 36 feet. The building contains, aside from the auditorium and chancel, a boy's school room, 70 x 25 feet; girl's school room, 60 x 30 feet; second story room over the girl's school room, for Committee or other meetings, 60 x 30 feet; infant school room, 30 x 16 feet; also a pastor's library and robing room. The entrances are through vestibles—that on Post street occupying the first story of the Tower, and is 30 x 30 feet, and 40 feet high; that on Powell street being 24 x 16 feet. The principal frontage of the church is on Post street, facing Union Square. The tower is on the southwest corner, and is in three stories, each 40 feet high, finished with an open parapet, and pinnacles on the corners over the buttresses. The entire height of the tower, and finishing with a spire over it, is 100 feet above the side wall, being surmounted by an iron cross.

The cost of the structure, exclusive of the lot, is estimated at about $75,000.

We are requested by the one chiefly concerned, to copy the following pleasant sunnyside item:

SURPRISE PARTY.—A large number of the ladies of this community proceeded yesterday to the premises of Rev. Mr. McCulloch, and very unceremoniously took possession. The Rev. gentleman being present, they gave him a gentle hint that he might consider himself a prisoner, but that if he would quietly submit to his fate, he should not be hurt. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, he patiently awaited their pleasure and his own doom. He says however, that the "durance vile," to which they subjected him, was rather pleasant than otherwise. To make some amends for their rough and unseemly intrusion, they showered on him and his motherless children, the good things of this life in great profusion. It must be confessed the ladies here, as everywhere else, have a way of their own of doing things, and if they take it into their heads to be rude to anybody, thay have such a peculiar method of showing their rudeness, that its victim not only becomes reconciled to it, but is willing even for a repetition. We do not say this is the case with the Rev. Mr. McCulloch. But we do know that he, as a good Christian, forgives the ladies all their rudeness, from the very bottom of his heart, and if they should be guilty of the same thing in the future, he will forgive them again.—*Yreka Union, Sept. 14th.*

Departure.

Mr. Edward P. Flint and family took passage for the East on the steamer *Constitution*, which sailed on the eighteenth inst. They expect to be absent for a year. There are few men among us who possess the excellent quality of being missed in so many good causes to the same extent as Deacon Flint.

The good wishes of a host of friends will follow himself and family during their absence. Mr. Flint is the agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and, while he is away the duties of the position will be filled by Mr. William K. Flint, at Flint & Peabody's office, 408 California Street, in this city.

DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTE.—The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new edifice of this institution, near Oakland, will take place to-day at eleven o'clock, A. M. Prof. Wilkinson will deliver an address, and F. B. Harte will read a poem on the occasion.

Rev. A. B. Earle preached in Park St. Church, Boston, Aug. 18th, and gave an account of his labors on this coast. He thought he might return here within a few months.

OUR esteemed contributor, Rev. R. B. Snowden, lately settled in Redwood City, is a good deal surprised to learn from the *Independent* and other eastern religious papers that he is to receive a salary of $5,000 (gold). In view of such an unexpected quadrupling of his income, he is devising liberal things for various benevolent enterprises. As the *Independent* would not, of course, make such an announcement without *good home authority*, brother S. is expectantly looking for heavy remittances from the East.

LECTURE.—Rev. M. J. Savage, lately pastor in Grass Valley, and now on his way to the Eastern States has, at the particular request of his friends, consented to deliver one of his very interesting lectures before his departure.

He will accordingly lecture in Dr. Stone's church on Tuesday Evening next, commencing at 7½ o,clock P. M. We hope the presence of a large audience, will testify both their appreciation of a fine literary performance, and of a young minister whom we are loath to lose from the State.

The subject will be announced in the *Bulletin.*

Admittance 50 cents.

For the Pacific.

The Disappointed Convert.

Several months ago a stranger in this city was taken sick, and having neither money nor friends, he was compelled to seek a refuge in the County Hospital. The best medical treatment could not check a steady decline. Long and patiently did he struggle against the destroyer—hoping against hope, but at last he came to feel that he must die. His whole life had been spent in the ways of transgression, and it was a melancholy reflection that the seeds of premature disease and death had been planted by his own folly and wickedness. But, ungrateful and rebellious as he had been, after devoting all his life and strength to the service of sin, he longed to land the wreck that was left of himself in the haven of the blessed. When he tried to look away to God for mercy, the Spirit shed the light of Heaven through all the dark chambers of his soul, and he saw how unworthy and utterly unfit he was to dwell with the pure and holy. He saw not only his guilt and condemnation, but his entire helplessness. With a burden of anxiety about his soul, reaching a degree of intensity which seldom finds a parallel, his inquiries for salvation became exceedingly earnest, importunate, and pathetic.

"Tell me, O, do tell me," he exclaimed, how I can find that pardon, peace and hope which are promised in the Bible. If there is mercy left for me, how can I secure it?"

Following the teaching of the Spirit, he came at length to cast at the feet of Jesus his emaciated frame, his corrupt heart, his past life, and his future prospects. The only offering he was able to make was a wasted body and a polluted soul, yet, mean and minus in value as it was, God graciously accepted it. A holy calm took possession of the troubled heart, and the painful anxiety was soothed in a perfect rest. Life continued for several weeks, but there was no return of anxiety or distress to the renewed soul. Day by day his peace, like a river clear and sweet, grew deeper and broader. Frequently he said, "I am in perfect peace—all my desires are met. Can this be conversion? I do not feel in any respect as I supposed a convert would. I thought when a soul was converted he was so filled with ecstacy that he could not refrain from shouting and singing praise. I do not feel that way at all. I am so calm, peaceful, and happy that I desire to think only of God and of his great mercy. I feel much better satisfied with the sweet peace and holy rest I experience than I could have been with the exercises which I supposed would follow conversion."

In this state of sweet tranquility our young friend passed away.

It is doubtful if an anxious soul ever realizes in a change of heart just such exercises as he previously anticipated, yet probably in every case of true conversion, the soul finds that which is far more satisfactory. T.

For the Pacific.

The Theological Seminary Association.

At the last meeting of the General Association of California, an Association with the above title was formed, with the object of establishing and maintaining a Theological Seminary on this coast. It was provided in the Constitution of said Association that an annual meeting should be held on the Tuesday evening succeeding the first Sabbath in October, and at the same place with the General Association. Accordingly, the first annual meeting will be held in Petaluma, Tuesday evening, October 8th, at the First Congregational Church. It is expected that this will be a meeting of unusual interest. In addition to reports from various quarters, respecting what has been done in the way of collecting funds, and for the general interests of the Seminary, a programme of exercises has been prepared, which, if fully carried out, must insure deep attention to the subject. The following is the programme.

1. The position of California, geographically and morally, in relation to the Christianization of the Pacific coast. Rev. J. A. Benton is expected to present an address on this subject.

2. The relation of theological education in California to the supply, adaptation and permanency of ministers. Rev. E. G. Beckwith.

3. Duty of immediate efforts to meet the present and prospective wants of the Pacific Coast, by raising up on the ground an adequate ministry. Rev. Geo. Mooar.

4. The perils of a Christian civilization on this coast, and their bearing on the question of a Theological Seminary. A. L. Stone, D.D.

It is expected that these opening addresses will be confined to ten minutes each, and that they will be followed by a general discussion by the members of the Association. It is desired that this may be a first rate meeting, and we see no reason why the above programme will not secure it. It is hoped that a precedent will hereby be formed that shall make this annual meeting of the Theological Seminary Association a *special favorite* among all the exercises connected with the festival season of our churches. Special attention is called to the fact that the meeting is to be held on *Tuesday evening*, October 8th, while the General Association is called to meet at ten o'clock the following morning.

On behalf of the Theological Seminary Association.

E. C. BISSELL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

COASTWISE.

CALIFORNIA METHODIST ANNUAL CONFERENCE.—This body commenced its fifteenth annual session at Santa Clara on the 18th inst., Bishop Thompson presiding. The general condition of the Conference is reported to be flourishing. Two presiding elders reported considerable prosperity. Candidates for Deacon's orders were examined and delegates to General Conference elected. On Sunday services were held at the University Camp Ground, where a large assemblage was present. Sermons were preached by Bishop Thompson, Rev. J. W. Ross, and Dr. Cox. Seven Deacons and two Elders—J. M. Campbell and John McKelvey—were ordained.

Rev. P. S. Caffrey, wife and family, lately of Portland, Oregon, has left this coast, sailing by the last steamer.

Rev. Dr. Everts of the First Baptist Church in Chicago, has received a call to this city.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.—The *Boston Journal's* intelligent correspondent, Mr. C. C. Coffin, writes from Salisbury, England, a very interesting account of an Anti-Ritualistic meeting which he there attended.

From statements which were made at that meeting, it is very evident that Ritualism is strong both in numbers and in the character of its advocates. Mr. C. says:

"The advocates of high ritualism claim that a majority of the members of the Church of England are in favor of the introduction of more forms and ceremonies in the service. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of all England, the Bishop of Oxford and the Bishop of Salisbury, and I know not how many more prelates, are High Churchmen; also Mr. Gladstone. It was stated in the meeting yesterday that the High Church party had control of the Ecclesiastical Courts and the management of Ecclesiastical affairs generally."

Some of the doctrines and usages of the Ritualists are essentially Roman Catholic. It was stated that "in the parish of St. Albans a Monkish brotherhood had been formed called the "Guild of St. Albans," which held to transubstantialism, confession and absolution, and the power of the priesthood. In some places secret confessionals had been established, and women and girls were encouraged to repair to confession without letting husbands and parents know of what was going on." The Bishop of Salisbury in a recent charge to his clergy says: "Our Lord's words, 'This is my body,' ought to be understood literally. . . . The effect of your blessing the elements is, that these become a real presence of the Lord's body and blood in the Sacrament." He also maintains that "to the clergy are *delegated* the ministrations of the priesthood of Jesus Christ."

The spirit of the meeting was in radical opposition to these Romanizing innovations upon the faith and usage of the Established Church. Some of the speakers declared their intention of leaving the Church of England, if the Ecclesiastical Courts did not interpose against the ritualists. The *Times* speaks of Ritualism as "the shadow of a great calamity." The movement appears to be too powerful to be easily checked, and it is not unlikely will predominate in the end in the Established Church. The evangelical portion of the Church may yet have to occupy the place of "dissenters." We hardly fear that vital Christianity will suffer should it come to this.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION CONVENTION—CHANGE OF TIME OF MEETING.—When the proposition to hold a Convention to promote the union of the various churches of the Presbyterian order, was presented by the subscriber, it was not considered that a large number of Synods and Presbyteries would not meet until after the time originally proposed, and also that many who would be expected to entertain the delegates would then be absent from the city. As the suggestion has been made by ministers and members of the different bodies expected to take part in the meeting, that a later date was advisable, and as there is difficulty at this season of obtaining a meeting of the Committee appointed to make the requisite arrangements, immediate action in the case being necessary, the subscriber, in concurrence with other members of the Committee, takes the liberty of naming *the 1st Wednesday, (the 6th day) of Nov.*, as the time when the Convention shall be held in this city. Due notice will be given of the place where the Convention will assemble and the provision made for the accommodation of the delegates.

From the interest already manifested, there is reason to anticipate a large and influential meeting. It is hoped that all the churches of the Presbyterian order, *in every part* of our land, will be represented, and that measures will be taken which will result in effecting that *union among all His people*, for which the Savior prayed, and which all who have His Spirit so ardently desire, GEO. H. STUART.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24th, 1867.

Twelve new Congregational churches have been formed in Missouri, since the General Conference in 1866.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the *Presbyterian* says that in the present year the Presbytery of Southern Minneseta has doubled its ministerial force, increased the membership of its churches one-third, occupied several new and important fields, and are now earnestly looking and praying for men to enter in and take possession, in the name of the Lord Jesus, of other new and growing missionary fields, already white for the harvest.

The foreign Catholic Bishops, sixty in number, who visited Rome at the command of the Pope, were not allowed a personal communication with him. They complain of coldness, hauteur, and rudeness. They were admitted to no intercourse with Roman dignitaries. No facilities were offered for association. Cardinal Alteri invited them to an entertainment. None others did.

The First German Cong'l Church of Hawley, Penn., was organized on the 12th of August. Prospects are favorable for a growing church, now consisting of 109 members. The pastor is Rev. F. A. Bauer. He is much esteemed among them, and is said to be admirably fitted for the place.

Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Dublin, has received and accepted a call from the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York. Terms are a salary of $6,000, gold, a parsonage, and his expenses of removal paid. The call was transmitted by telegraph.

The Prospect Street Church of Cambridgeport has been lately thoroughly repaired and put in complete order. It was expected that the pastor elect, Rev. Mr. Twining, would be installed early in September.

Rev. Moses Coit Tyler, formerly pastor of the Congregational church in Poughkeepsie, New York, has accepted the professorship of Rhetoric and Elocution in Michigan State University.

Rev. R. B. Duncan, State Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Florida, has organized over one hundred schools, and there are two or three thousand children under private instruction.

Rev. Norman McLeod, late of Salt Lake City, is residing at Ripon, Wis., awaiting the time when it shall be prudent for him to return to his work in Utah.

The Baptists sustain 19 missions, with 576 churches and a total membership of about 38,000. Their receipts for last year were $191,714.

The Coptic Patriarch at Osioot, Egypt, is raising a persecution against the Protestants, and claims to have the countenance of the Viceroy.

The *Congregationalist and Recorder* of August 23d learns that Rev. R. S. Storrs, D.D., Senior, is very sick and not expected to recover.

The College enterprise at Northfield, Minnesota, is successfully raising funds through the agency of Rev. Charles Seccombe.

JEWISH CONVERTS.—Nineteen Jewish converts have recently become members of Christian churches in New York.

Dr. Maclay, of the Methodist Mission in China, lately baptized 28 persons in different places in one day.

Three Quakers have gone to Madagascar to do missionary work.

The *Wisconsin Puritan* has been merged in the *Advance.*

Religious Notices.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA.—The Annual Meeting of the General Association of California, will be held in Petaluma, Wednesday, October 9th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Sermon will be preached by Rev. E. C. Bissell of San Francisco, on the evening of the same day.

☞ Art. 2. "Any church formed upon Congregational principles, shall be entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each fifty members in excess of one hundred." J. H. WARREN,

Registrar.

P. S.—Referring to the above notice, the undersigned desires to repress the hope entertained by the church in Petaluma, that every sister church will be fully represented by pastor and delegates, and that others in our churches, who may find it possible to come, will be present, though not formally delegated. In order to facilitate the assignment of our guests to their respective places of entertainment, it is desirable that such pastors as may be able to bring their wives with them, and such delegates and other brethren as expect to be present, should send their names to John S. Van Dorn, Esq., Chairman of the Reception Committee. That committee will thus be enabled to prepare cards of introduction and furnish them to our guests immediately on their arrival.

WM. C. POND,

Chairman Provisional Com.

THE SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC stands adjourned to meet in the Central Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, on Thursday, October 3d., at 7½ P. M., to be opened with a sermon by the Moderator, the Rev. Thomas Fraser.

Absentees will please forward a report of the state of their several fields of labor, for the past year. JOHN EDWARDS,

Stated Clerk.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF "SYNOD OF THE PACIFIC."—This ecclesiastical body will meet in the Central Presbyterian Church, on Mission Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, on Thursday, October 3d, at 7½ o'clock. The brethren, on their arrival in the city, will report themselves immediately at the pastor's study, in the rear of the church, where some one of the Committee of Arrangements will be in attendance from nine o'clock, A.M. to four, P.M. on Thursday, for the purpose of assigning lodgings to the members of Synod.

JNO. G. FACKLER,

Sept. 25th, 1867. Ch'n of Com.

THE SYNOD OF ALTA CALIFORNIA will meet in the Howard Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, on the first Wednesday in October, (the 2d inst.), at 7½ P. M.

Sermon by the Moderator, Rev. H. M. Scudder, D.D. E. B. WALSWORTH,

Stated Clerk.

THE PRESBYTERY OF SIERRA NEVADA will hold its fall session at the Howard Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, on Wednesday, October 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M.

C. C. WALLACE,

Stated Clerk.

NEWS SUMMARY.

CITY ITEMS.

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENON.—A most extraordinary appearance was visible in the heavens last Friday night, and was witnessed by a large number of persons in this city. A fixed star of apparently the first magnitude, situated in the southern and western portion of the heavens, was seen to dilate and expand to some six or seven times its normal dimensions, then contract again until it almost faded out of sight, and this motion was continued for several hours. When the star expanded, or appeared to expand, its light became so brilliant as to be almost intolerable, and after a short continuance in this condition, it seemed to grow dim and contract upon itself, though all the time a halo of bright white light, of the extent of its utmost expansion, surrounded it.—*Times.*

ARRIVAL.—Gen. L. H. Rousseau, Military Commander of Oregon, including the new territory of Alaska, with his family and staff, arrived on the *Sacramento* on the 22d inst. He will proceed to Alaska and take formal possession.

Archbishop Alemany returned to this city from the East, on the last steamer. He was accompanied by seven Catholic clergymen.

The total receipts from internal revenue in the San Francisco District during the month of August were $847,533.84.

PACIFIC COAST.

The present annual gold yield of Nevada county is $6,700,000. It is estimated that it has not materially decreased in the past five or six years, as the increased yield from quartz and cement make up for the decrease of the placers.

The valuation of real and personal property in Alameda County is estimated to have increased nearly $1,700,000 during the last year.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WOMEN DOCTORS IN ENGLAND.—The London *Spectator* says: "We have heard the opinion of one of the most eminent of our living physicians, that one of the new lady physicians is doing, in the most admirable manner, a work which medical men would never even have had the chance of doing. Mothers bring their children to her in hundreds to consult her on really important points, on which they freely admit that they would never have thought of taking advice at all had she not been accessible to them. And we should not be surprised to find that even in law, as certainly in literature and art, special fields of exertion quite consistent with feminine instincts will spring up if they are only looked for."

The fact is at length established beyond a doubt that the Jaffa Colony that went from Maine to Syria, is a complete failure. Charles Hale, U. S. Consul at Egypt, made an official visit to Syria in May last, and reports the company in a deplorable condition. Thirty-two of the number returned with him to Egypt, and since that time the crop for the season has proved a failure, making it almost certain that the colonists who remain must die of starvation, unless they receive help from this country. Only about thirteen of the colony now incline to join with Adams, the leader, in attempting to maintain the enterprise.

A delegation from the Young Men's Christian Association in Lowell, Mass., visited some of the liquor and billiard saloons in that city, and were kindly received by the proprietors in every case, who allowed them to carry out their plan with the exception of one who did not care to have them sing. Tracts were distributed to all, songs were sung, and notices given of the prayer-meetings at the Rooms, and of the preaching services on the Common. The work is to be followed up.

A SUCCESS.—The iron ferry-boat belonging to the Great Western Railway Company, used for the transfer of cars from the American to the Canadian side of the Detroit river, has been sufficiently tried to warrant the belief that it is a complete success. It is capable of conveying cars weighing two hundred and eighty tons at a single trip, with ease. Her power will enable her to carry 240 cars in twelve hours, which is sufficient for all the traffic this or any other road is likely to need for sometime.

A lady had occasion to call upon a dentist to have her teeth filled. Among those filled were two front ones, and when in a pleasant mood the lady's face shone with smiles, whose polished gold glittered upon the upper incisors. These were observed with admiration by her little niece, who by and by seriously remarked,

"Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours."

Dr. Gould, of Cambridge, stated at a recent meeting of the Association for the advancement of Science, that in some experiments on the Atlantic Cable last Autumn, he sent messages from Valencia to Newfoundland by the use of a battery made of a percussion cap, a piece of zinc no larger than a mustard-seed, and a drop of acidulated water. The transmission was at the rate of 7,000 miles per second.

The Michigan Constitutional Convention has, by a small majority, decided to incorporate in the revised Constitution of the State, a clause entirely prohibiting the trade in intoxicating drinks, and as Michigan has tried this system, under her present Constitution, for the last thirteen years, this action may be taken as a popular endorsement of its merits.

THE YEAR OF PLENTY.—The Agricultural Department at Washington reports that there has never before been so favorable a prospect for uniformly good crops since the establishment of the statistical bureau. The average production of wheat has been five bushels for each individual in the country, but the promise for the present year is about six bushels.

Jay Cooke, the well known Philadelphia banker, has purchased an island in Lake Erie, and erected a fine stone mansion, with the design of entertaining, for a brief season in the summer, ministers of different denominations, especially those whose salaries do not afford them the means of rest and recreation.

OUTSIDERS.—The Chicago *Republican* says that "one hundred and fifty thousand persons in Chicago are without the influences of the Gospel as they are preached from any pulpit. Forty thousand of these spend the Sabbath in saloons and German gardens."

Vermont University at Burlington has determined to raise $100,000. Burlington was apportioned about a third part of this, and has subscribed it.

A Marsh Professorship of Philosophy has been endowed with $25,000.

Dr. J. Mason Warren, the distinguished surgeon and writer upon medical questions, died in Boston, Aug. 19th, at the age of fifty-six. He was very eminent in his profession, and his death will be felt as a public calamity.

The corner stone of a new Roman Catholic cathedral was laid with imposing ceremonies at Boston, on the 15th ult. It is to cost $1,500,000.

It is estimated that the wheat crop of Minnesota will average thirty bushels to the acre this year. The berry is large, plump and heavy.

The Agricultural College in Pennsylvania has been entirely reorganized within ten months, and a new faculty assembled, based on the land-scrip endowment of about $750,000.

A bridge is now being built across the Mississippi at St. Louis which will cost $5,000,000, and is to be used for the passage of railroad cars, wagons and footmen.

A Soldier's Memorial Church estimated to cost $50,000, is to be erected at Gettysburgh. Governor Geary is the President of the Association.

WEEKLY SUMMARY OF TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WASHINGTON, September 16.—General Schofield has issued an order fixing the 22d of October as the day of election for delegates to the State Convention to form a new Constitution for the State of Virginia, in accordance with the reconstruction law.

NEW YORK, September 16.—The new steamer *Japan*, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to run in the line between San Francisco and Japan, will be launched to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, September 16.—The ravages of the yellow fever still continue. As far as reported, one hundred and three deaths occurred in the city during Saturday and Sunday. There is much sickness among the United States troops, and a large proportion of deaths. In Galveston, and all through the southern counties of Texas, the plague rages with fearful virulence.

General Mower, now commanding the district, has issued orders forbidding all assemblages of armed men for political purposes, and has instructed the commanders of the post throughout the district to at once arrest any parties found guilty of violating this order.

General Mower directs that all orders of his predecessors be continued in force.

CHICAGO, September 17.—The dedication of the Antietam National Cemetery took place to-day. A large concourse of people were present.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The President has issued an order to prohibit the formation of armed organizations under any pretense whatever.

Generals Escobedo and Diaz have announced themselves as candidates for the Presidency, in opposition to Juarez.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—A colored judge presided for the first time to-day in the Recorder's Court of the First District.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Bruce, the British Minister died this morning.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 19.—The vote on the adoption of the Constitution to-day was largely in its favor. The majority in the State will probably reach 20,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It has transpired that the President has urged General McClellan to accept of the War Department, but that the latter has promptly refused. The friends of McClellan, however, are hopeful that he may yet yield to the solicitation of the President and succeed to the important position.

The evening organ representing the President' views, says that in case of impeachment, no Senator who expressed an opinion beforehand will be permitted to sit in judgment on Andrew Johnson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The *Tribune* says that General Grant has approved of the extension of time of registration in the South.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—In the Indian Council held yesterday on the North Platte, the Indians demanded that the whites should totally abandon the Powder River country and both of the Pacific railroads, and also furnish them a supply of ammunition, before they would make peace with the whites.

Sherman replied sharply that the roads must be built and the Indians must not interfere. If the Indians are damaged they must receive pay; but if they did not leave the roads alone he should kill them. We are building costly roads, that cannot be stopped any more than the sun and moon can. If the Indians did not cease their hostilities they would all be killed. He proposed to give them homes on new reservations, and would give them until the 1st of November to make up their minds, when he will meet them again at the same place.

A Fort Dodge letter says that the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Camanches, and other tribes have consolidated and taken the war path.

Thomas Parker, contractor on the Pacific Railroad, and forty men were attacked at their camp yesterday. Parker and five men were killed, and five more were mortally wounded. Eight Indians were killed in the fight.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 20.—Gen. Pope has ordered an election to be held on the 29th of October, to continue three days, to decide by the vote of the registered citizens of the State of Georgia, upon the question of Convention or no Convention.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—Governor Orr has written a letter to Gen. Sickles in which he expresses regret at the President's course. He indorses unqualifiedly all the measures of Sickles while in command.

RICHMOND, September 21.—Gen. Schofield has ordered that at the approaching election, the ballots of the whites and colored voters shall be kept separate.

HEART'S CONTENT, September 21.—The Atlantic Cable of 1866, was repaired yesterday, and is now in working order.

WASHINGTON, September 21.—Hancock, Sickles and Sheridan are here. The former will not assume command at New Orleans until October 13th.

The Grand Army of the Republic will give Generals Sheridan and Sickles a complimentary serenade on Monday evening.

NEW YORK, September 21.—The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall, is detained at quarantine, having four cases of yellow fever on board.

LANCASTER, Pa., September 24.—Thaddeus Stevens is lying dangerously ill at his residence in this place.

RICHMOND, September 23.—Gen. Schofield has issued an order requiring all returned voluntary exiles to take a parole oath.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 24.—The number of deaths from yellow fever is increasing daily. Seventy-eight deaths occurred last Sunday.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—General Grant declines to offer any suggestions in regard to the holding of the elections in the South. He will leave the subject to the discretion of the military commanders in their respective districts.

The total number registered in Georgia is about 190,000, of which but 65,000 are whites.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The funeral of Sir Frederick Bruce was largely attended to-day. Among the pall-bearers were Govs. Bullock and Buttheny, the French Minister, Senator Sumner, Longfellow and Mayor Norcross. His remains go to England immediately.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.—The police of this city have arrested a man named Gardestor, on a charge of counterfeiting. When arrested he had in his possession five hundred forged United States Treasury notes, of the denomination of $1,000 each. Their execution is not very good, yet is calculated to deceive those who are not familiar with the notes.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 19.—The police, while conducting the Fenian Kelly from the jail to the depot for the purpose of removal to Dublin, were attacked by a mob, and a fight ensued. The police were overpowered and the prisoner released. Several persons were severely injured and one policeman killed.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 21.—Farragut's fleet is here. A superb entertainment was given at the Royal Palace in his honor by the Kings of Denmark and Greece. The Kings made speeches of welcome to their guests.

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FLORENCE, September 22.—Garibaldi has made a stirring speech announcing that the time has come for the overthrow of the tyranny of the Pope and to restore to the Eternal City its ancient supremacy.

Victor Emanuel has made a proclamation, warning Italians against participating or aiding in a revolutionary movement against Rome, which is denounced as a crime against the laws of Italy. He says the Government will not fail in the vigorous punishment of all persons engaged in such illegal hostilities.

The Pope has publicly denounced the sale of Church lands in Italy, and declared the decree of the Italian Government to be null and void.

Turkish troops are concentrating on the borders of the Principalities, on account of agitation in Servia.

It is said that an attempt was made at Nicolæf to assassinate the Czar of Russia, by two men disguised as females.

FLORENCE, Sept. 23.—Garibaldi has made his appearance at Arezzo, forty miles from here. His movements are watched with great interest.

AN EXTENDED POPULARITY.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" have been before the public many years. Each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world. The Troches are pronounced universally superior to all other articles used for similar purposes. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have been *proved* reliable.

THE most liberal, responsible and popular Life Insurance Company, is the Continental, 302 Montgomery street. H. H. Blake & Co., Managers of the Pacific Coast Agency. *

MALARIA.—The decayed and decaying vegetation of newly settled lands, when damp, exhale a miasmatic poison which, absorbed through the lungs into the blood, causes the intermittent fevers and kindred diseases, which prevail in our Western States and Territories. But this great scourge of our rich alluvial bottoms in the West, is now robbed of its sting. Doct. Ayer has discovered an antidote which effectually neutralizes its venom: has combined it in a remedy—"AYER'S AGUE CURE"—which rarely, or, as some of our neighbors say, never fails. It is reliable both for prevention and cure. With it, men may live with complete immunity from the malignant effluvia which has hitherto rendered many localities almost uninhabitable. Those suffering from CHILLS AND FEVER may find in it immediate relief, and those exposed will find sure protection from attack, by taking it in small quantities as a preventive.—*Ill. Democrat.*

The surgeon's reports show that our armies have suffered greatly from chills and fever which is induced by the miasma and change of climate to which they are exposed. They also find Ayer's Ague Cure is an effectual remedy for this distemper, and are urging the government to adopt it within the regulations. The Surgeon-General hesitates, because it is put up in a proprietary form. However great that convenience to the public, he prefers the physicians of the army should give their own directions for the doses. Whatever professional pride may dictate, he knows as well as we do, that Dr. Ayer's "Cure" is an almost perfect antidote for the Ague, and that the soldiers should have the benefit of it, as well as the people.—[Washington (D. C.) Correspondent].

☞ Life Insurance has come to be considered an individual duty—as most assuredly it is—and the general question is not, "Shall I insure?" but "Where can I best do it?"

The Connecticut General Life Insurance Company will be found as favorable as any, and offers the *greatest security.*

MARRIED.

KIERVAN-McKOEY—In Virginia City, Nevada, 16th inst., by Rev. Townsend E. Taylor, Richard Kiervan to Miss Elizabeth McKoey.

DIED.

HELM—In Carson City, 16th inst., Mrs. Lydia Sarah Helm, wife of Alfred Helm, (Clerk of the Supreme Court of Nevada,) aged 38 years.

The deceased was born in Devonshire, England. Her parents emigrated to Skeneatelas, New York, when she was about four years old, where her father, now far in the decline of life, still resides, her mother having died some years ago.

Mrs. Helm came to California in 1855, and was married the year following.

At a very early age she made a profession of religion and maintained her integrity through all the changing scenes through which she was afterwards called to pass. On her arrival in California she united with the Methodist church in Marysville. When she became a resident of Downieville, she joined the Congregational church in that place, under the pastoral care of Rev. W. C. Pond.

In September, 1860, she and her husband moved to Carson City, while Nevada was yet a part of Utah Territory. When the Presbyterian church was organized, in the spring of 1861, Mrs. Helm became one of its prominent members, and retained her connection with that church while she lived.

As a Christian she was ever cheerful, earnest and active. Her influence was decided in whatever circle she moved, or in whatever capacity she was called to act. She never shrunk from a duty. Repeatedly she collected funds for the support of the Gospel and for various objects of Christian benevolence, when such efforts were attended with peculiar trials. Her health was not firm, and while under the care of the physician in San Francisco, last winter, she gave her thoughts to the subject of a higher attainment in Christian experience. She renewed her consecration vows and sought for fuller manifestations of her acceptance with God. Her faith was assured, her hope confirmed, and her love to the Saviour increased. When she returned to her friends in Carson last spring, she exhibited an unwonted earnestness and a firm determination to do more than she had ever done for the encouragement of believers and for the salvation of the impenitent. During the revival under the preaching of the Rev. A. B. Earle, she was especially active. Her health was good and her efforts invaluable. It was during this season of interest that her husband became a Christian. Her joy was expressed by tears of gratitude and renewed diligence in the Master's service. During the summer it was evident that her graces were maturing with wonderful rapidity. When her disease (dysentery) came on, it was with redoubled violence, and she said, "I know not how this sickness will terminate, but I have given up all to God and have no will of my own. I am willing to live, or willing to die, as God pleases. I have no fear of the pain of dying now."

She often repeated the 23d Psalm, and it seemed wonderful what floods of light God poured through that channel into her soul. As death approached, her whole spiritual nature seemed to renew its strength. She spoke of God's mercy in permitting her to prepare for the hour of dissolution while in health. She said that "a sick bed was no place for one to make their peace with God;" that the attention was distracted and the mind enervated by suffering.

When dying she sent messages of love to the members of the church whom she could not see, mentioning many of them by name, and enjoining upon all to love God. She referred to the female prayer meeting, and said that it was her dying request that it should be sustained, and testified to the good she had received from it. She mentioned the Sabbath school, and "hoped that the children and teachers might be blest in the study of the Scriptures, and that all might be saved." She sent for many of her friends, and as they came in, met each one with a smile of recognition and gave such counsel, advice, and admonition as circumstances and her strength permitted. She marked the progress of death, spoke of her failing sight and hearing and of the increasing want of circulation, and said,

"Oh, it is sweet to die. I have not the shadow of a doubt—not a fear. It is blessed to be so near home."

At her request the passage was repeated—"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." These were probably the last words she heard on earth. Slowly and gently she passed away. There was no struggle—not a gasp for breath—so softly, so sweetly did the Savior take her to her eternal rest. It is thus that the righteous die.

A. F. W.

REMOVAL.

DR. HENRY E. KNOX, DENTIST,

WILL REMOVE AUGUST 31, 1867, to No 19, POST Street, *between Montgomery and Kearny*, and will be pleased to attend upon all who may desire his services.

Particular attention given to the treatment of Diseases of the Teeth and Mouth. aug29 1m

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Flour, Grain, etc.

Flour, extra, ℘ bbl	6 00 @ 6 50
Do Superfine	5 50 @ 5 75
Corn Meal, ℘ 100 ℔	2 75 @ 3 00
Wheat, ℘ 100 ℔	1 90 @ 2 05
Oats, ℘ 100 ℔	1 60 @ 1 85
Barley, ℘ 100 ℔	1 70 @ 1 90
Beans, ℘ ℔	— 2 @— 3½
Potatoes, new, per 100 lbs	1 75 @ 2 00
Hay, ℘ ton	14 00 @18 00
Live Oak Wood, ℘ cord	7 — @ 8 25
Beef, extra, dressed, ℘ ℔	— 7½@— 10
Sheep, dressed, ℘ ℔	— 5½@— 6
Lamb, dressed, ℘ lb	— 7 @— 9
Veal	— 10 @— 11
Hogs, on foot, ℘ ℔	— 5 @— 5½
Hogs, dressed, ℘ ℔	— 8 @— 9½

Groceries, etc.

Sugar, crushed, ℘ ℔	— 15¼@— 15½
Do China, ℘ ℔	— @— 13½
Coffee, Costa Rica, ℘ ℔	— 20 @— 22
Do Rio, ℘ ℔	— 20 @— 21
Tea, Japan, ℘ ℔	— 75 @—100
Do Green ℘ ℔	— 80 @—1 5
Carolina Rice, ℘ ℔	— 10 @— —
China Rice, ℘ ℔	— 6 @— 7
Coal Oil, ℘ gall	— 55 @— 65
Candles, ℘ ℔	— 22 @— 25
Ranch Butter, ℘ ℔	— 25 @— 42½
Isthmus do ℘ ℔	— 30 @— 35
Cheese, California, ℘ ℔	— 14 @— 15
Eggs, ℘ doz	— 60 @— 65
Lard, ℘ ℔	— 12 @— 12½
Shoulders, ℘ ℔	— 10 @— 12½
Hams, ℘ ℔	— 20 @— 21
Bacon, ℘ ℔	— 14 @— 14½

☞ The Best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, Strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, is

FRESE'S HAMBURG TEA.

It is the best preservative against almost any sickness, if used timely. Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to Infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, with every package TRY IT!

For sale at all the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

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Sole Agent, 410 Clay street,
San Francisco.

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MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF MILWAUKEE.

S. S. DAGGETT.......................President.
A. W. KELLOGG.....................Secretary

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No Stockholders in this Company to share profits.

☞ See our Circulars before insuring. Compare Rates, &c.

M. G. ELMORE,
General Agent,
my23-tf 315 Montgomery St., S. F.

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The Great Lung Remedy.

LUNG BALSAM, (ALLEN'S,)
Sold by all Druggists.

LUNG BALSAM, (ALLEN'S,) is the most Successful Remedy for CONSUMPTION.

EVERYBODY suffering from Pulmonary Complaints should use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

NOTICE, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Cures when other remedies fail.

SHOULD you be troubled with Lung Difficulty use ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

LUNG BALSAM, (ALLENS,)
Has given universal satisfaction.

USE ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
For all Pulmonary Affections.

NEVER Despair of a cure until you have tried ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

GREAT success has attended the introduction of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION.
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM
Is confidently recommended as a Cure.

ARE you troubled with ASTHMA, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will relieve you.

LUNG BALSAM, (ALLEN'S,)
contains no Opium in any of its forms.

STOP THAT COUGH!
ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will do it.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.
Directions accompany each Bottle.

MOTHERS should keep ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM at hand for use in cases of CROUP.

For Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints, this Balsam is the most desirable remedy ever offered to the public. Its action is expectorant, alterative, sudorific, sedative, daphoretic, and diuretic, which renders it one of the most valuable remedies known for curing diseases of the Lungs. It excites expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucus, changes the secretions and purifies the blood; heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. Such is the immediate and satisfactory effect that it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours' time, if not of too long standing. It is warranted to give entire satisfaction, even in the most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies,) or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. It is warranted to be perfectly harmless to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. There is no real necessity for so many deaths by consumption when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it, if only taken in time. We would recommend physicians having consumptive patients, and who have failed to cure them with their own medicines, to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM a trial. Physicians of Cincinnati are now using it in their practice with the happiest effects. It cures when other remedies fail.

J. N. Harris & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.

PERRY DAVIS & SON,
General Agents,
74 High Street, Providence, R. I.
378 St. Paul Street, Montreal, C. E.
17 Southampton Row, London, England.
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NATHANIEL GRAY. H. M. GRAY.
N. GRAY & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS,
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(Between Kearny and Montgomery.)

EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest price, for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and other Cemeteries feb 23-tf

BRAY & BROTHER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Corner Front and Clay Street.

SOLE AGENTS OF ALVISO FLOUR.
JOHN G. BRAY W. A. BRAY.

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OF THE
JUBILATE.

A Collection of Sacred Music for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Conventions, etc., by L. O. EMERSON, Author of "Harp of Judah," "Golden Wreath," "Merry Chimes." etc.

The Best Book for Choirs.
The Best Book for Schools.
The Best Book for Societies.
The Best Book for Conventions.
The Best Book for Practice.
The Best Book for Social Singing.
The Best Book for Families.
The Best Book for all Singers.

Suited to all Denominations—
All Occasions—All Capacities.

In its Singing School Exercises.
In its Glees, Part-Songs, etc.
In its Anthems and Sentences.
In its Chants and Selections.
In its variety of Hymn Tunes.

Price, $1.38. Sent post-paid.

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$1,238,054 91.

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OCEAN,
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INLAND
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Very few persons, even among physicians, would have been willing, upon any terms, to have been in the condition of the writer of the following letter, on the 14th of February last. I will anticipate somewhat his report of the facts, by saying that on the 15th of August last he made me a visit, "the very picture of good health." Time, which tries and proves all things, has sufficiently tested this case, and shown that neither relapse nor collapse have followed; the cure is perfect, and can be cited among the scores of similar cases, the result of my improved mode of treating diseases without medicine.

SACRAMENTO, April 30, 1865.

DR. G. M. BOURNE:—Dear Sir—It is with pleasure and satisfaction that I now let you know of my good health. Looking back upon what I have passed through it seems as if I had been lifted from the grave, and I think it my duty to acknowledge to you and to the world the benefit I derived from water bath. It was in August, 1864, when disease developed itself with a severe cough. I then took medicines, getting worse with chills, fevers, loss of strength, and was pronounced consumptive. This set me to thinking, and finally I determined to leave my business and go to the Sandwich Islands, having been informed that I could not be cured. I went to San Francisco, and, while waiting for a ship, called on Dr. Bourne, who stated that a trip to the Islands would probably result disastrously, and was unnecessary, as I could be speedily cured at his establishment. I placed myself under his treatment, and in one week was so much improved I thought I could risk returning home and do my duty as Engineer on the Central Pacific Railroad. The Doctor objected, but I thought I knew better and returned to duty. In about two weeks my cough returned, and I kept getting worse, and, contrary to Dr. Bourne's injunction, never to take medicines again, committed that folly, and soon was so completely run down that I could scarcely walk; so, as a last resort, I concluded once more to try the water cure I went to San Francisco, few of my friends expecting me to return; in fact, I thought my return doubtful. On arriving at Dr. Bourne's establishment, February 14th 1865, I was not able to get into the bath without assistance, but in a few days I began to recover myself again. I remained with him only six weeks, when I felt a "wiser and a better man," without the aid of medicine. I have now been at work several weeks, and find that I am gaining every day, and at present bid fair to be stouter than ever before. Persons visiting the Doctor's establishment, find it just what it should be, both in the ladies' and gentlemen's departments, and I can not say too much in praise of the Doctor's kind attentions to his patients.

This letter I write for the benefit of all the afflicted, to be used as the Doctor desires, and should it be the means of directing any to his care and treatment, who (as they assuredly will) find relief, I will be paid for my trouble.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Engineer Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 22, 1865.

Advised by the undersigned, Mr. James Campbell, of the Central Pacific Railroad, who was then in a most deplorable state of ill health, placed himself under the care of Dr Bourne, the Water Cure Physician. Some six months afterward he visited the city when I accidentally met him at Dr. Bourne's establishment, and am happy to say, restored to the enjoyment of good health and in fine spirits.

JOHN SULLIVAN.

☞ Dr. Bourne treats all Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, which include Diptheria, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Pleurisy, Croup, etc., with great success. Great relief is afforded in advanced stages of Consumption. Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, etc., etc., are also cured quickly, pleasantly, and economically. No medicine whatever.

CONFIRMATION STRONG OF AN INTERESTING LETTER.

SACRAMENTO, November 22, 1866.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I received your letter a few days since asking for my photograph, which I will attend to as soon as convenient. At present I am very busy, on account of the stormy weather, being out at all times, both night and day, and am enjoying very good health, apprehending no danger, if properly careful, as every one should be. I have read my letter in the Call and other papers, and have been asked several times concerning it, and whether it is correct, and I say I can vouch for its contents, and more, if required, and so can a great many others who knew me at the time. I remain your friend, JAMES CAMPBELL.

To DR. BOURNE, San Francisco. ja3-1y-3p

FLORENCE

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SEWING Machines, California State Fair, 1866,

"To the President of the State Agricultural Society: Your Committee on Sewing Machines beg leave to report that we have examined the Several Sewing Machines on exhibition—the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Florence—and find that, for general Family Use, the FLORENCE IS THE BEST."—J. N. Andrews, Thos. C. Mc Hale, L. Elkus n3-3p-1y

THE FARM.

Smoky Chimneys.

Smoky chimneys are an annoyance and a source of constant irritation to many households, besides the discomfort, gloom, dinginess and dirt which are imparted to kitchen or parlor. Where the houses are close together the chimneys must out-top the neighboring building or wall. But there are two things to be done which will seldom fail to make any chimney draw well. The "flue" is the passage for the smoke upwards from the fire; smoke is very light, and if in its ascent it strikes against anything, it rebounds, especially if the obstacle is immediately above the fire, for there the draft is comparatively light, but it increases as it ascends. The throat of the chimney is the beginning of the chimney part, and is usually three or four inches broad or deep, and ten, fifteen or more lengthways or across; if this throat is abruptly widened and lengthened so as to make a chamber twice as large in both directions, and a foot high, and then taper of as desired, the chimney will not smoke, especially after this chamber has become somewhat heated, for the rarified air creates a vacuum into which the smoke rushes and a strong draft is immediately generated. Another item in connection with chimneys merits attention, as many houses have been set on fire and lives lost by the "chimney taking fire," as it is termed, in consequence of the great accumulation of soot in the body of the chimney. It is claimed that if salt is mixed with the mortar which is used in building the chimney in the usual way, the accumulation of soot is prevented by the salt absorbing the moisture every damp day, and parting with it to the soot, which thus becomes heavy and falls down into the fire-place.

If smoke has settled on the walls, whether from chimneys or from gas or oil lights, it may be removed preparatory to white-washing, and the walls will be left in good condition to receive the lime if some indigo is dissolved in water and the mixture is applied with a brush; another plan has been suggested: take four quarts of fresh wood ashes in a wooden vessel, pour on two gallons of boiling water and when settled apply with a brush; if the first brushing thus is not sufficient let it dry and make another application. It adds so much to the feeling of comfort to have a tidy, clean, light-looking kitchen, that every good housekeeper will value the suggestions made.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Influence of Diet on Health.

Dr. Hebbard delivered a lecture at the Cooper Institute, New York City, on the influence of diet on health, strength and long life. After condemning in strong terms the use of liquor and tobacco, Dr. Hebbard spoke of the various kinds of food in their relative digestibility. He said that contrary to the usually received opinion, potatoes were not a cheap article of food, containing seventy-four hundredths of water and but little nourishment. They should never be boiled, the true object being to get as much water out of them as possible. Of grains, rice and oats were the most largely nourishing; wheat, rye and corn came next. The Scotch Highlander illustrated the amount of courage and vitality to be drawn from oat meal. His tenacity and bravery as a soldier were proverbial. Of meats, beef afforded the highest proportion of nutriment, there being twenty-two pounds of actual vitality in every hundred. It should be so prepared as to avoid any waste of its juices. The Doctor advocated broiling it. Beans and peas even exceeded beef in their nutritive qualities. Of all food, pork was the least nutritious and most hurtful. It should never be eaten in any way. No man could eat fat pork for four consecutive weeks and keep well. In regard to animal heat, two-thirds of our food went to fatten and warm us. Cream, butter, and the like, were intended for this end. These articles contained a large quantity of carbon. The lungs breathing in oxygen, to be mingled with this, generated animal heat, hence the importance of giving full play to the lungs. By a diet regulated properly, all danger of cholera, and contagious and epidemic diseases would be avoided. The lecturer gave a number of minute directions for the healthful preparation of food, and endeavored to have distributed a quantity of bread as a sample.

CEMENT FOR KNIFE HANDLES.—1. Lay a piece of alum on the stove, and when it is melted roll the knife-shank in it, and immediately thrust it firmly into the handle. It will soon be ready for use.—2. Fine brick-dust stirred into melted rosin and used hot, will fix knife and fork handles very firmly.—3. Mix equal parts of wood ashes and common salt with water enough to make a mortar; fill the handle with this, and then drive in the shank and let it dry. I also fixed a stove spud in this way, and it is very tight.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

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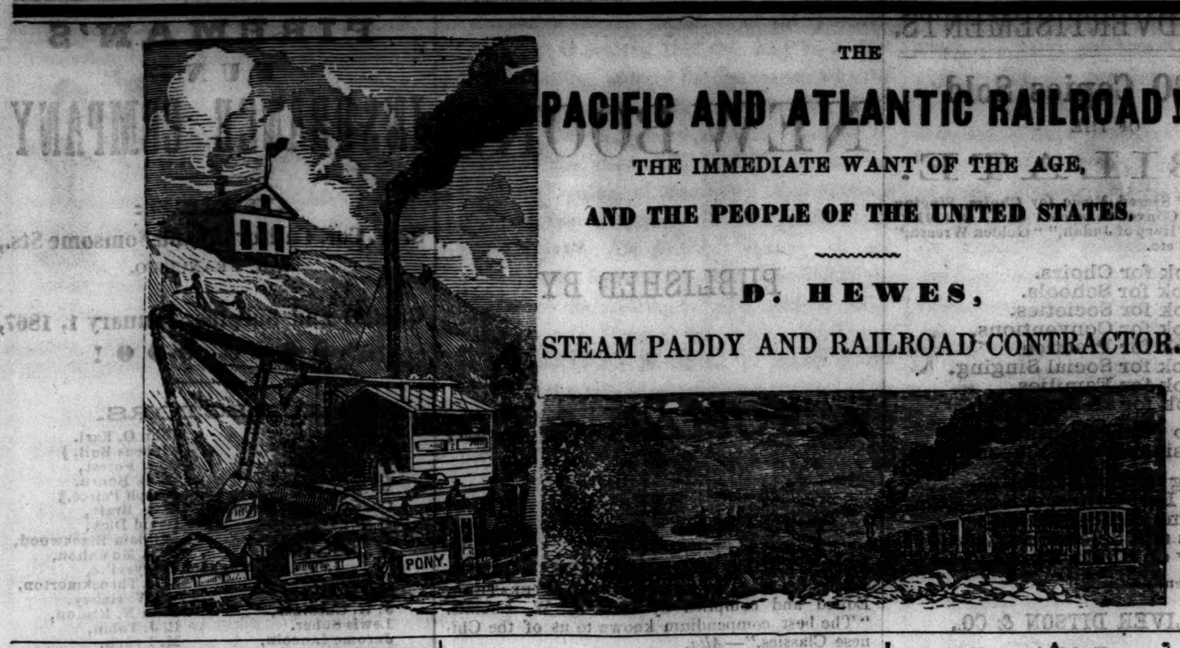

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"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

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Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

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